



Universiteit
Leiden
The Netherlands

Microblogging and Media Policy in China: Xinhua's Strategic Communication on the Belt and Road Initiative

Nie, Y.

Citation

Nie, Y. (2019, October 15). *Microblogging and Media Policy in China: Xinhua's Strategic Communication on the Belt and Road Initiative*. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/79516>

Version: Publisher's Version

License: [Licence agreement concerning inclusion of doctoral thesis in the Institutional Repository of the University of Leiden](#)

Downloaded from: <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/79516>

Note: To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).

Cover Page



Universiteit Leiden



The handle <http://hdl.handle.net/1887/79516> holds various files of this Leiden University dissertation.

Author: Nie, Y.

Title: Microblogging and Media Policy in China: Xinhua's Strategic Communication on the Belt and Road Initiative

Issue Date: 2019-10-15

Stellingen

Behorende bij het proefschrift:

“Microblogging and Media Policy in China -- A Study of Xinhua’s Strategic Communication on the Belt and Road Initiative”

1. The Chinese government’s internal and external communication policies are meant to ensure its political legitimacy internally and to construct a stronger discursive power externally, but the people implementing these policies struggle with getting their message across.
2. Xinhua, China’s state media outlet, adopts different communicative strategies on social media platforms Weibo and Twitter to target domestic and international audiences, and this leads to Xinhua’s reporting to oscillate between two discursive positions: playing the role of the CCP’s mouthpiece, while also promoting itself as an objective, international media outlet.
3. Xinhua’s social media messaging reflects its own news value and worldview. It conceptualizes modernity through industrial progress.
4. The ICT’s advancements do not necessarily contribute to more responsive communication. For the Chinese government, social media are extensive forms of traditional mass media.
5. China’s news workers are often driven by a sense of patriotism which is entrenched in their journalistic professionalism and reinforces their social responsibilities.
6. Working in the ‘system’ (*tixi*, 体系) stands for recognition and stability on the one hand, but also generates power of resistance on the other. For both journalists and academics in China, being part of the system provides them with room to pursue their wish for independent creative work in the authoritarian context.
7. Pure unadulterated soft power is an illusive political product that does not exist. China cannot have soft power because the receivers do not see it as soft power but smart power.
8. In China, politics is masculinity politics.
9. In spite of the internet’s connectivity, Chinese music today becomes much less progressive than it was in the ‘*dakou*’ (打口) age.
10. There is no such thing as Chinese consumerism. There is only globalisation.
11. Statistic results only become meaningful when challenged in qualitative context.
12. To distinguish between subjectivity and objectivity is a process of self-reconstruction.